

The Indianapolis Sentinel.

VOL. XXXIV--NO. 19.

INDIANAPOLIS, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19, 1885.

W HOLE NO. 10,584.

WHEAT INDICATIONS.

FOR MONDAY--Slightly colder in the western part of Tennessee and Ohio Valley.

GLANCE

Lots 1483--reduced from \$7.00 to \$3.00
Lots 1369--reduced from \$5.00 to \$2.00
Lots 1627--reduced from \$16.00 to \$8.00
Lots 578--reduced from \$8.50 to \$4.50
Lots 3063--reduced from \$8.50 to \$3.00
Lots 1375--reduced from \$8.50 to \$4.00
Lots 1571--reduced from \$12.00 to \$7.50.

They are broken lots of Youths' Overcoats, worth more than they are marked, but we don't care; we're willing to give some one a benefit, to close the goods, at the only

WHEN CATARRH

Complete Treatment, with Inhaler, for every form of Catarrh, \$1.

ASK FOR

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

Head Colds, Watery Discharges from the Nose and Eyes, Ringing Noises in the Head, Nervous Headache and Fever instantly relieved. Choking mucus discolored, membrane cleansed and healed, breath sweetened, smell, taste, and hearing restored, and ravages checked. Cough, Bronchitis, Dropsy in the Throat, Pains in the Chest, Dyspepsia, Wasting of Strength and Flesh, Loss of Sleep, etc., cured. One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and one Dr. Sanford's Inhaler, in one package, of all druggists, for \$1. Ask for Sanford's RADICAL CURE, a pure distillation of Witch-Hazel, Am. Pine, Ca. Fir, Marigold, Clover Blossoms, etc. Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

NEW Life for Shattered Nerves, Painful Muscles, and Weakened Organs. Collins' Volatile Electric Plaster instantly affects the nervous system and banishes pain, nervousness and debility. A perfect Electro-Galvanic Battery combined with a highly medicinal Plaster for 25c. All druggists.

KNABE PIANOS

Stand Unrivalled in Tone, Touch and Durability.

Theo. Pfafflin & Co.

83 and 84 North Pennsylvania St. Special attention given to Tuning, Repairing and Moving.

PIANOS.

STOVES.

The Westminster Base Burner, (Round and Square).

THE ART WESTMINSTER.

Acorn Stoves and Ranges. Coal Vases, Coal Rods, Fire Stands, Etc., Etc.

ELDER & CO.

83 North Illinois St.

STILL AT IT!

SWEEPING OUT SALE!

—AT THE—

MODEL.

A BIG SUCCESS: We sold several thousand dollars' worth of goods last week, because of low prices forced people to buy. Still greater bargains this week.

Choice of our finest Overcoat, anyone in our house, still continues for only \$30. Men's Overcoats at \$5, \$8, \$10, \$12 and \$15, every one of which sold from \$5 to \$10 higher.

Boys' and Children's Overcoats at \$1, \$1.50, \$2.50, \$3.50, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7 and \$8—all offered at reductions of 25 to 50 per cent.

Great Bargains in Suits for Men and Boys. One line Men's All-Wool Suits at \$7, worth \$12. Same goods in Boys' Suits at only \$5.

Startling mark-down in Underwear and Hosiery. Our fine Red All-Wool Shirts and Drawers at and below cost. Only a few more left of these Grey Shirts and Drawers at 15 and 18 cents, and the 45c all-wool S. & D. being nearly all sold, we mark some Scotch grey ones at same price, really worth 75c. Men's and Boys' All-Wool Socks, 15c, fine Wool and Merino at 25c, 35c and 50c, formerly sold at 35c and \$1. Cardigan Jackets also going. One line Boys' sizes, made, will be sent out at only 10 cents. Those Men's Vests at 60 cents have fairly run away--so we put some better ones, odds and ends, in the lot; your choice of any of them for only 50 cents.

MODEL CLOTHING CO

Wear now giving away Sleds in our Boys' and Children's Department.

THE KANKAKEE HORROR.

Seventeen Patients Burned to Death in the Illinois Hospital for the Insane.

The Building, Supposed to be Fire-Proof, Had No Means to Extinguish a Fire.

HORRIBLE HOSPITAL HOLOCAUST.

Seventeen Insane Inmates of the Illinois South Infirmary Hospital, at Kankakee, Burned to Death.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Jan. 18.—The South Infirmary of the Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane burned this morning at 4:50. The fire originated in the furnace room, and had secured a strong headway before it was discovered; the woodwork of the building being of Southern pine it burned very rapidly. The building was occupied by forty-five patients, six attendants and one night watchman. Seventeen patients are missing, and thirteen bodies have been recovered. They are burned beyond recognition. All of the patients were insane and those who were able to help themselves did not realize their danger, and they were the ones who perished. The attendants lost their personal effects, and many narrowly escaped with their lives, one of them having to tie the bed clothes together to escape. There were no facilities for putting out the fire, State not having made any appropriation. The building was a new one, and cost about \$70,000. It is a total wreck.

The following perished: Henry Brown, of Rock Island; H. W. Belden, Galeburg; George Bennett, Morris; Joseph Colbert, Chicago; Orland Ellis, Pontiac; J. W. Gallaway, Macoupin; Thomas Hickey, Springfield; Matthew Hogue, Chebanse; T. Hacker, Stevenson County; Thomas Horeby, Chicago; John Johnson, Vermillion; Michael Jordan, Chicago; J. Nathan, Chicago; A. Ranyard, Winnebago County; C. Stolz, Chicago; J. W. Taylor, Chicago; P. Weymouth, Putnam County; Thomas Horeby was a brother of State Senator Horeby. The building was a two-story stone and brick, with stairways. It was completed last August. It was used as an infirmary, with forty-five insane inmates, twenty-three on the first floor and twenty-two on the second. Attendants Brown, Rose and wife were sleeping on the second floor. Attendants Reid, Williams and Phipps Labarge slept on the first floor. The building was heated by hot-air furnaces. It was twelve degrees below zero when the watchman, named Cobb, discovered smoke issuing from the floor immediately above the furnaces. He awoke the attendants. The smoke at once became drawn through the hot air flues and along the stairs and stairways to all parts of the building.

The fire spread so rapidly that all efforts to save the building in the absence of a fire alarm to summon help, and for want of facilities to quench the flames, were doomed to be in vain. Attendant M. A. Reid began dragging and carrying out the patients. Many patients, clad in their night clothing only, rushed from bitter cold air back into the building. Reid, at the risk of his own life, struggled on until twenty-three patients were rescued, when he became exhausted and was carried away. On the second floor Attendants Rose and wife heard the alarm and escaped down the stairway just before it fell. Attendant Brown, sleeping on the same floor, was awakened by the smoke, and attempted to save a patient in the adjoining room, but failed, and sliding down by means of a sheet from his window, jumped to the ground. Superintendent R. S. Dewey reached the scene, and with ladder and hose to the second story windows, smashed the windows, and was able to rescue some of the patients thereby. Almost all the patients refused to co-operate in the efforts being made to save them, and were only rescued by being dragged out, and were mostly prevented from returning.

A marvelous escape was that of an inmate who fell with the second story, struck the burning debris above the furnace and bounded through the window to the ground unhurt. The remains of the bodies of the twelve patients have been taken from the ruins, were burned to fragments, and were only to be identified by the location in which they were found. The dead thus identified, with their ages and residences were at the Coroner's inquest this afternoon.

Superintendent Dewey had asked the Legislature two years ago for \$2,500 to protect these detached wards from fire; that \$1,000 was allowed, all of which was used in masonry and hydrants; that the amount was insufficient to answer the purpose. He suggested that the floors above the hot air furnaces be changed if it be shown it evidence that it was but four inches from the outside and two inches from the inside of the furnace to the pine joists. He gave two reasons for the great number of deaths: (1) patients who were almost all suffocated by smoke before they could be reached; (2) the inability or unwillingness of insane patients to try and help themselves. The remains of the bodies, with one exception, did not aggregate very high. The remains of the bodies of the heartrending. Telegrams are pouring in from all parts of the State, from parties asking as to the safety of their friends among the inmates of the hospital. The coroner's jury, which was organized until to-morrow afternoon, is investigating as to whether the furnaces were defective. The fact that there is no general alarm between the various buildings of the hospital, or any system of water-works to protect life and property, accounts largely for the very large loss made.

H. W. Belden, aged fifty, of Galeburg, one of the victims, and the only one whose remains preserved even the semblance of a human being, was a prominent man in his section of the State. He was on the second floor, and was an invalid that was unable to help himself. Superintendent Dewey made an attempt to save him, and placed a ladder to his window. Dewey ascended it, and broke the glass with his hands, but being

unable to break the sash, descended for some implement to break it with. Meanwhile Belden's shrieks for help were loud and agonizing, and as Dewey ascended his cries died away. The smoke and flames poured from the window so that no help could be given him. Dr. Dewey, hearing calls for help from another window, hurried to the rescue, and though a man of light build, dragged 150-pound patient through the window and bore him safely to the ground. The burned building was used as an infirmary, many of the inmates being unable from sickness to walk. The only chance for obtaining water was from the small and faucet on the wall. Fire-buckets or barrels being on hand. The night watchman, Cobb, testified before the Coroner's Jury that he registered a report of his calls every half hour. The register showed that he visited the furnace room at 3:40 and found it all right at 4:10, when he discovered the fire, and that the floor, immediately over the furnaces, had frequently been noticed by the attendants sleeping there as uncomfortably hot; that the furnace was roofed by sheetiron, and then by two layers of brick laid in mortar, with space of but six inches between them and the pine.

Attendant R. C. Williams testified that five minutes after the fire was discovered it was blazing through the floor. On being roused he ran outside and saw fire only visible about and around the furnace.

J. A. McFarland, outside night watchman, testified he heard a cry of fire and roused the attendants of wards No. 3 and 6, and carried two ladders to the burning building from the carpenter shop, 100 yards away.

F. Skelly, foreman for Architect J. R. Willett, of Chicago, who has charge of all the hospital buildings, testified that he inspected the furnaces when completed and was satisfied with them then. He had not inspected them since. Air circulated between the furnace room and the pine timber. The hot-air conductors are brick flues; no wood about them. The hot-air flues had four-inch walls and the smoke-flues eight-inch walls.

The Coroner's jury are well-known citizens who promise a careful consideration before rendering a verdict. It is the first fire that ever occurred at the hospital. An alarm was sounded in the city, but Kankakee has no fire department and the hospital is half a mile away, so no aid reached there. The State Legislature has appropriated \$100,000 for a comparatively slight appropriation added to the present incomplete facilities would furnish for the hospital an adequate defense against flames. The appropriation for that purpose has already been asked of the present Legislature.

The builders of the furnace in the burnt building are Rattan Furnace Company, of Decatur and Chicago.

Senator Horeby reached Kankakee on a special train for the remains of his brother. The furnace in the other recently completed hospital detached wards are built in precisely the same style and at the same distance from the pine timbers as was the one in the building burned.

The building burned was known as the Infirmary South. It was located south and a little west of the main building, 100 yards in the southeast corner of the collection of buildings, and 1,000 feet from the nearest detached ward. The hospital buildings are arranged in almost a square. The main building, fronting the east, with two lateral wings, then south and west and north of it on streets, laid out in a square are about twenty-five buildings; running directly back of the main buildings, in the center of the west portion of the square is an almost continuous row of buildings, containing the kitchen, shop, engine-room, boiler room, laundry and coal house. The two main streets run around the ends of the main building's wings to the west side of the square, bordered by detached cottages. The street running along the west side of the square is partially bordered by cottages. The space north of row running from the main building to the west side of the block and North streets contains two buildings, the south one of which is an amusement hall, the last named farthest east. The open space on the south side has one building. The refrigerator railroad reaches into the middle of this square from the west.

The Kankakee River winds past from front of the main building, a quarter of a mile away. Running northwest along the river bank are the gas works and water tower. The main building, standing on a knoll, is reached by two drives diverging. One runs up and the other down to the river. The stable building and yards are half a mile southeast of the main building; beyond are lawns beautifully laid out.

The main building is about 500 feet long, the wings 200 feet long; from one street to another, measuring past the main building, it is about 7,500 feet. The square, from limit to limit north and south, is about 2,000 feet and east and west 1,500 feet. Trustee McCogg and Hospital Architect Willett reached Kankakee about midnight on a special train to investigate the causes leading to the fire.

The Associated Press reporter interviewed Architect Willett on his arrival at Kankakee. He said: I see no reason why the building should have been fired from the furnaces. They are in my opinion, the very best furnaces made. Of course there is danger of fire from any heat radiating center, whether it be by steam or hot air. I remember that there is another furnace located almost exactly identically with this in another ward. I am talking merely from memory, and in a desultory way now. Still I do not believe that I would recommend, at any rate not now, that the furnace be removed. Everything about that furnace-room is dry as powder. I think there would be more liability of that fire being caused by negligence on carelessness of the employees than from the furnace. A lighted cigar dropped in places about there would readily have started such a conflagration. I have as yet had no opportunity to investigate as to the details, but I am loathe to believe the fire started as is the general impression, from the furnaces being too close to inflammable timber. You see that pine is six inches from the layers of brick, which are supposed to be the best non-conductors in the West that we have. Below the brick was sheetiron, and next, not the furnace proper, but a hole, an air chamber; and between the brick and pine was another air chamber. From what I can learn I can not believe the fire originated from defects in the placing of the furnaces. They have always heretofore given satisfaction, and I believe the fire must have originated from other causes. Hospital Trustee McCogg, of Chicago, on being asked, said: I have just reached the hospital and have had no opportunity to investigate in a manner satisfactory to myself as to the cause. I am not posted except in a very general way. I scarcely feel I would

be justified in expressing an opinion, as I have not been able to gather facts sufficient to enable me to tell who, if anybody, is to blame." He refused to talk farther.

There is a strong feeling among the people of Kankakee that an investigation, thorough and exhaustive, should be made of the causes of the terrible destruction of life and property. One of those reported missing, name unknown, was seen in the city this afternoon, and it is hoped he is safe. While the fire progressing the patients in the other wards near by became nearly frantic in their endeavors to get out of the fire. Some were weeping piteously, others praying; still others screaming with alarm and calling for friends they knew to be in the burning building.

WHEAT CROP PROSPECTS.

The Reports Are Very Discouraging as to the Condition of Winter, and a Decrease in Acreage Is Reported.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 18.—J. W. Tallmadge, of this city, has late and important information from many of the principal winter wheat growing States. Complaint seems general that, owing to the unreasonable fall and winter, the condition of winter wheat is most unfavorable, and the promise for even a fair outcome is not very flattering. Michigan, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri and Kentucky, report a large decrease in acreage, and owing to the severity of the winter, the damage has been very great. The weather has been unusually cold, and many of the principal wheat counties have been bare of snow up to within the past week, and the wheat is wholly frozen out, which will necessitate plowing up in the spring and re-sowing, or the planting of other cereals. The damage in these States is variously estimated, at from 10 to 25 per cent. Kansas, Missouri and Kentucky being the principal sufferers. The Southern States, especially the Southeast, complain of an extended drought in the fall, which resulted in severe damage to the early sown wheat, and prevented the sowing of late wheat, consequently the area in three States is reduced to nearly one-half that of last year. Mr. Tallmadge has official advice from all the agricultural departments or statistical agents of the principal winter wheat raising States, giving the loss to wheat as compared with last year. The figures show a large decrease, ranging from 10 to 35 per cent. Many of the large producing States, including Kansas, Illinois, Missouri and Indiana, show a large decrease. Mr. Tallmadge has made an estimate of the loss in acreage as compared with last year, and it shows said shortage to be fully 20 per cent. The Agricultural Departments and Statistical Agents of the principal wheat States say their agents report that there will probably be a large falling in the area sown to wheat this coming spring. This applies more especially to Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota; farmers in these sections say wheat raising has not been good for the past two years, and they will pay more attention to raising fax and other crops, to which they think will result more profitably to them.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

A Circular Issued From Dallas, Tex., to Attend the World's Exposition on "Commercial Traveling Men's Day."

DALLAS, Tex., Jan. 18.—The Directors of the Traveling Men's Union, of Texas, have issued the following circular:

To the Traveling Men of the United States: DEAR SIR:—By virtue of a resolution adopted at a called meeting of the Traveling Men's Union, at Dallas, Tex., we respectfully inform you that through the solicitation of this organization, the Directors of the World's Exposition, at New Orleans, have set apart the 31st day of February, 1885, to be known as "Commercial Traveling Men's Day," at which time we hope to have a large attendance of commercial travelers. To secure this result we most earnestly ask your co-operation, and respectfully suggest that your organization take what action to secure the attendance of your members that you deem most proper. The Directors of the Exposition have granted us the free use of Music Hall, music committee rooms, etc., on that day, and we assure you that many courtesies will be extended us by the committee on the 31st of February. We are most pleased and interested, as well as anxious and benighted, to have taken this industry step, as it was deemed expedient for some organization to do so, in order to have a great show-up, and having secured, we rely upon the generous assistance and co-operation of all traveling men and organizations of traveling men to make this day creditable to our profession. Communications from you concerning this matter will be promptly answered and all information at our command freely given. (Signed) CHARLES W. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

Insurance on Shelbyville's Burned Factory. Special to the Sentinel.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Jan. 18.—The insurance on furniture factory of Conner, Miller & Deppes, of Shelbyville, runs about as follows:

Underwriters: \$2,000
National: 1,500
Franklin, of Philadelphia: 2,000
Germania, of New York: 1,500
Etna: 3,000
Hartford: 3,000
Phoenix: 1,500
Fire Association, of Philadelphia: 1,500
London, Liverpool and Globe: 2,000
Western, of Toronto, Canada: 2,000
Guardian, of London: 2,500
Home, of New York: 3,000
Royal, of London: 2,500

Total: \$30,000
The burning of the factory threw seventy-five men out of employment, but the firm will rebuild a once.

Mexican Notes.

St. Louis, Jan. 18.—A dispatch from the City of Mexico says it is announced at headquarters of the Mexican Central Railroad that the company will very soon establish a Custom-house Commission Agency at Paso del Norte to enable merchants, at a moderate outlay, to promptly pass goods through the Mexican Custom-house. It is also stated that President Diaz has raised \$300,000, which has been set aside for transmission to Washington as part payment of the United States debt.

Dropped Dead in Church.

TAUNTON, Mass., Jan. 18.—Harrison Tweed dropped dead in a pew in the Wintrop Street Baptist Church, during the morning service. He was State Senator in 1868-69, a Presidential Elector in 1873 and member of the Governor's Council in 1876, 1877 and 1878.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Reports of the House and Senate Contingent Fund Troubling Junketing Congressmen.

Indian Cattle Lease Investigation—Vast Amount of Legislation Being Pushed Forward.

THE CONTINGENT FUND.

The Great Expense of Junketing Congressmen—Funeral Trips Very Expensive—Explanation Necessary.

Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The reports of the affairs of the House and Senate, showing the annual expenditures from the contingent fund, have caused a good deal of concern to some members of junketing committees. The reports in some instances have disclosed unwonted extravagance. It has been customary for the members of these junketing committees to spend all the money appropriated for the purpose, or, if no specific amount is set aside, to have a good time at whatever cost. The same has especially been true when Congressmen have been sent on a funeral trip with the body of a dead member. Usually about a dozen Congressmen and Senators make up the party, and the trip costs—if the distance going and returning is, say a thousand miles—about \$500 each, or ten times as much as a single individual would make the journey on. There is no limit to the cost of the funeral trips, and expense is nothing.

The only man who has had the courage to rise in the House to explain these expenses was Casey Young, of Tennessee. He is a plain, honest man, and he took exceptions to the newspaper criticisms upon the expenses which he, as chairman of the committee that last spring investigated the Hot Springs management, incurred. He explained that he traveled 1,200 miles, with a half dozen members and a clerk and stenographer, remained a week, and only spent \$380. Such trips usually cost five times that much. He said he bought no luxuries with the Government money, not even a lunch or a drink of whiskey.

There are some other members who have not explained their junketing trips, and it is not likely that they will. They can not, in all probability, hereafter the contingent funds of both branches of Congress will be watched more closely. Heretofore the House has not, in making appropriations for the Senate's fund, made any inquiries, and vice versa, but henceforth there will be inquiries made.

Failure of the Indian Leases Investigation—The Witnesses All Back Out. Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—As anticipated some time ago, the investigation by the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs into the practice of leasing Indian lands has proven a practical failure. The men who insisted that the investigation have not come forward with the proof they promised, although it is known to exist, and so nothing of moment can be proven. The chief prosecuting witness at once weakens and fails to show why.

There is something mysterious about many of these inquiries. Those affecting great corporations invariably fail from some cause. Generally the witnesses change their minds after they have been seen.

As to the Successors of Senators Mahone and Harrison. Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—It is very probable that the Democrats will have a majority in the Senate when the Fifty-third Congress is organized, two years from next fall. With a Democrat in the Vice President's chair, and Democrats in the seats now occupied by Mahone, of Virginia, and Harrison, of Indiana, the tie will be thrown off by the Democrats. A very great effort will be made, however, by the Republicans in Indiana to return Senator Harrison, and the campaign will hinge upon him. It is almost a hopeless fight in Virginia. With a Democrat in the White House Mahone will be greatly crippled, and the strong stand he has taken in his State has already weakened him.

What is Said and Thought About an Extra Session. Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Senator Allison, chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, speaking of the danger of an extra session of Congress, said to-day that he did not think there would be any Congress of the 4th of March.

"I am sure that the Republicans will not necessitate an extra session," said he, "but we would not consent to everything just to avoid an extra session."

It was the latter clause of his remark that tells the secret. Neither party wants an extra session, but it looks like each might think the other making an unreasonable demand, under the impression that it would be granted to avoid an extra session.

Kate Castleton's Performance Interrupted.

WINNEPEG, Jan. 18.—The performance of Kate Castleton's company in the Opera House here last night was interrupted by an outbreak on the part of Harry Phillips, Kate's husband and manager. He, it is

said, obtained possession of money sent her from San Francisco, and got drunk. At the close of the last act Kate asked him for the remainder of the money, and he responded by felling her with a blow, which rendered her insensible for some time. Afterward he broke into her bedroom, revolver in hand, threatening to kill her. He was arrested, and spent the night in the police station. Miss Castleton's diamonds were found on his person and returned to her. Phillips was bailed out, and the whole company left to-night for the South.

PROSPECTIVE LEGISLATION.

Numerous Measures Being Pressed to the Front—Appropriation Bills Progress Very Slowly—Not One Has Yet Become a Law.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—To-morrow in the House of Representatives is the day for the monthly call of committees for motions to suspend the rules. The call rests with the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and Representative Hitt intends to move the passage of his bill, reported this session, to provide for the exercise of jurisdiction by Consular Courts.

Motions will be offered in behalf of other committees, as follows: Naval Affairs and Postoffice and Postroads, to assign days for the consideration of the various measures heretofore reported by them; Indian Affairs, to pass the bill providing for the allotment of Indian lands in severalty; Labor, if reached, to press the bill prohibiting contracts for the labor of United States prisoners.

When the House adjourned on Saturday it was rumored that the Committee on the Judiciary would endeavor to keep the House in session to-morrow until that committee was reached, in order that the Bankruptcy bill might again be called up. This committee is among the last on the list. Mr. Collins, however, who has had charge of the bill, said he was not aware of any such purpose.

The time to be devoted to legislative business to the House on Tuesday will be short. On December 17 last the House resolved that January 20, after 2 o'clock, should be devoted to the delivery of tributes to the memory of the late Representative Evans, of South Carolina. During the early part of the day the Committee on Elections intend to call up the contested election case of Massey vs. Wise, of Virginia. On the same day the Committee will probably report the contested cases of McLean, Republican, vs. Broadhead, Democrat, of Missouri, and Fredericks, Democrat, vs. Wilson, Republican, of Iowa. The reports will be in favor of Broadhead and Fredericks. The committee intend to call them up for consideration as soon thereafter as possible.

Of the fourteen annual appropriation bills not one has become a law. The Military Academy Appropriation bill has passed both Houses of Congress, but the House has refused to concur in the Senate amendments, and the bill has been sent to a conference committee.

Both the Pensions and Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bills have passed the House and are now in the Senate Committee on Appropriations. The River and Harbor bill is in the House. The District of Columbia bill is ready to be reported by the House Appropriation Committee, and the Naval bill is under consideration. The army, postoffice, executive, judicial and deficiency bills are still in course of preparation by subcommittees; the agricultural Appropriation bill is yet to be matured by the Committee on Agriculture. It is possible the Army, Navy and Postoffice appropriation measures will be reported to the House during the week. If so, nearly the entire week will be taken up by their discussion. If, however, the committee is not able to report these bills, and an opportunity is offered for the consideration of other business, an effort will be made to secure the discussion of sundry measures which have been pending for some time.

Mr. Stockslager says he will continue to call up the bills making appropriations for public buildings throughout the country, the Townsend Mexican Pension bill, and the Willis Educational bill.

Mr. Hendley, of the Committee on Public Lands, will endeavor to obtain consideration of the bill providing for the forfeiture of the Northern Pacific land grant, and Mr. Hewitt, if the opportunity offers, the bill to carry out the provisions of the Mexican treaty.

In the Senate, to-morrow will be devoted to entologies on the late Senator Anthony. Thirteen Senators have announced their purpose to speak.

It is probable the remainder of the week will be consumed in the consideration of the Interstate Commerce bill and the Nicaraguan Treaty. Should the Interstate Commerce bill be disposed of, or be displaced, Senator Coke will endeavor to secure the consideration of the bill to provide for the improvement of the channel between Galveston Harbor and the Gulf of Mexico.

Following this, in the list of special orders, are the Texas Pacific Forfeiture bill, in charge of Senator Plumb, and Senator Van Wyck's bill to declare certain railroad grant lands subject to taxation.

The first measure to be considered in the morning hour is the bill to quiet the title of settlers on the Des Moines River, Iowa.

Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Mrs. Matthews, wife of Justice Matthews, of the United States Supreme Court, is lying very ill at her home in this city, and little hope of her recovery are entertained.

Mrs. Julia A. Roberts, a well-known worker among the poor of this city, and who gained considerable prominence by her management of the Penny Lunch Room here, was found dead in bed this morning. She was a sister of General Phil Kearney.

The Strike Ended.

FORT WAYNE, Jan. 18.—The strikers submitted to the proclamation of Mayor Zollinger. They will no longer trouble the railroad, and the strike terminates quietly.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley—Slightly colder weather in western portion, slightly warmer in eastern portion; fair weather; westerly winds in Ohio Valley, and north-easterly in Tennessee.

For Upper Lake Region—Fair weather; clearing at Grand Haven; winds shifting southwesterly; generally warmer weather.